AGAINST CONFEDERATION.

ENGLAND'S WEST INDIAN COLONIES REFUSE TO BE TIED TOGETHER.

THEY EAT IT IS A SCHEME TO TAKE AWAY SUCH FREE GOVERNMENT AS NOW EXISTS AND TO CONFIRM DOWNING STREET INFLU-

ENCE THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) Castries, Saint Lucia, British West Indies. Dec. 27, 1891.

Three small and comparatively unimportant slands constitute what is politically known as the Windward Group. Properly speaking, they are not the Windward Group, but merely of it. If due respect were paid to fact, the Windward Group would consist of all those eastern islands bounding the Caribbean Sea from St. Thomas to Grenada, and the Leeward Islands would be Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico and Jamaica. None of the islands which have somehow come to be called Leeward are actually to the lee of anything except Africa. These names are absurdly misleading: the one is wholly false, and the other but partially true.

Still they are names. The charts recognize them and I suppose the newspapers must. The Windward Islands, then, are St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada. England calls them a confederation, but that, too, is misleading. They have a common Governor and his rule is nearly absolute. Each, however, has its own administration, its separate treasury, its separate body of laws, and its separate civil list. Consequently, confederation is mostly fiction. So far us England could make it true, she has done so : but confederation is the one thing the West Indians have boldly, unitedly and steadfastly resisted, and the Government powers have been defeated. They would have won, beyond a doubt, but for the Barbadians. Opposition in the other islands could have been choked down. But where the attitude of the Barbadians made it clear that they would never give up their constitution, it was of little use to go on with the confederation scheme. Confederation without Barbados must have been, as it is, empty and meaningless.

The experiment of Canadian consolidation is esteemed by British statesmen a success. All that Sir John Macdonald did to debauch and impoverish Canada, even his wanton treachery to the cause of Free Trade, is lost sight of in the sentiment of gratitude begotten by his great accomplishment in the interest of Imperial federation. For beyond a doubt English statesmen look upon colonial consolidation as the first step towards that vaguely defined but much hoped for movement of the future by which the British Empire is to be drawn together. In any event, they say, colonial consolidation must be a good thing. Canada may go into the American Union, but whatever the date at which that step is taken it would have come much sooner if confederation had not been gained This is plainly true. British Columbia and Manitoba would have been American States to-day if the Dominion had not been organized. Probably each of the Provinces would have succumbed long ago to the trade influences so strongly pulling them over to the Territories south of them. Confederation, whatever the end may be and whatever it has cost the people, has thus far prevailed to hold the Provinces together and to keep the British flag over them. It is not remarkable that British statesmen have a good opinion of it.

Old George III warned Lord North that if the American colonies succeeded in their revolt the West Indies, then considered possessions of intestimable value, "would follow not in independence, but In dependence on America." This prediction has not yet been fulfilled precisely as the King meant it, but in another sense it is realized now. Commercially, the islands are dependent or America, and the natural consequence of comdependence is political dependence. While it is true that England holds these islands in small esteem, she has no wish to see their sovereignty lodged in America. The Conservative party in England, which is less unanimous than the Liberal in its idolatry of Free Trade, and much more inclined to adopt a striking Imperial policy looking towards a consolidation of the Empire, is especially reluctant to part with any of the British dependencies, and especially desirous of promoting those projects which tend to keep together neighboring colonies and intensify British sentiment in them.

Under almost ing the last half-century efforts have been made to confederate the British West Indies. All have miserably failed, not because there are no advantages to the colonies in union, nor because they fail to see the advantages. Left to their own motion, it is quite possible that they would have come together long ago. But the conditions under which the project has been forced upon their attention by the British Government have always included the extinction of genuine selfgovernment where it has existed-that is, in Barbados-and the abandonment of all hope of securing it elsewhere, and consequently in the ears of a patriotic West Indian, the very word confederation" has come to have a lateful sound The Barbadian knows the pleasures of self-gov trament and hears from all his neighbors nothing but complaints against the powers at home. The colonist elsewhere than in Barbados knows the heavy disadvantages that Crown government im poses on him and he is continually being reminded of what a better situation he might be in by the joyful cries of the Barbadians. Neither can be persuaded to see in confederation anything but menace of wrong or a wrong confirmed.

Still the British Government persists in urging it, just as it persists in urging Newfoundland to join Canada, and as if to familiarize the West Indian with the sound of the word and to demon strite that it is not essentially devilish, the two confederations of the Leeward and Windward Groups have been established in despite of popular protest. But instead of reconciling the people to the confederacy idea, these departures have produced precisely th opposite effect, and with good reason. They are not confederacies. They give the people none of the advantages of union. such as a reduced civil list, a common tariff and increased inter-island trade. They simply enable everybody to say, "We told you so! Confederation even of this modified kind does us no good, and if we were ever to give up our present system and adopt a real confederate plan it would end in a multiplication of offices, a new raft of incompetent nobodies sent out from England to lord it over their betters, and in an unfair division of public works and taxes"

It is quite obvious that good results would flow fro mconfederation undertaken by the colonists voluntarily or even consentingly. It could be so devised as to reduce public expenses considerably It might easily lead to an increase of trade, a bet ter distribution of production, and certainly to that development of public sentiment which invariably accompanies full intercourse between several communities. If England were to propose confederation and free government both and at the same time, the offer would meet with nothing but grateful applause. That would mean the collapse of the governing class and the relegation of the sugarplanters to their proper place. It is not, therefore, a probability. The West India service is too val uable to the politicians at home to allow them to curtail its office list and the planters are close to the Colonial Office and enjoy its car. They will never give up their privileges without a struggle, and in this case, as in every other, they are at : disadvantage who fight power and money with

With one of the Windward Islands, strangely enough, the United States have practically no import trade. Like all the others, it depends on the United States for its food, but it produces no sugar. This is Grenada, naturally and socially one of the most interesting of the British West Indian possessions. Its staple product is cocoa, and as yet the American people are not large con sumer of cocoa. Their demand for it, however, increases in an increasing ratio every year and within another decade cocoa, like sugar, will be marketed in New-York. At present it goes chiefly

nothing but logic.

to England, and thus Grenada is removed, an only TO OUST TWO REPUBLICANS. exception, from the West Indian Islands whose balance of trade is against the United States. This accounts for the fact that it was omitted from the negotiations at Washington. In the other Wind-ward Islands, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, sugar is a large crop and the United States are their chief customer. Here, too, the inevitable inequality of trade exists. Their total imports amount to £304,402. Their total exports to £237,873. Of their imports the United States supply £49,972; England supplies £174,312. Of their exports the United States consume £102,503 England, £75,075. In other words, England, while taking only 31 per cent, of their total production, sells 43 per cent. of their total consumption, and the United States, taking 57 per cent, sells but 16 per cent. As in every other case, so in this, the island tariffs are made up so as to let in England's goods freely, or with an 8 per cent ad valorem charge, while the heaviest revenue burden possible is imposed on the American trade. Here, as everywhere else, the British officials have circulated excuses for this state of things and arguments to justify its continuance. the same ones that were exposed in my carlier letters, and that finally met their death in Washington. And here, as everywhere, the people have welcomed the new American treaty as a promise of cheaper goods, larger trade and a sure market, and as the first step toward an alliance which, sooner or later, ill clear them of tyrannical government and foreign harpies.

L. E. Q. CONFESSING HIMSELF A DEFAULTER.

A CLERK IN A TARRYTOWN SAVINGS BANK STEALS NEARLY \$10,000.

The exposure of the defalcation of Joseph W. Mabee trusted clerk of the Westchester County Savings Bank of Tarrytown, caused much excitement in that village yesterday. Mabee has been one of the most prominent citizens in Tarrytown. He was one of the village trustees and also one of the trustees of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been in the employ of the bank a great many years and had the confidence of all the trustees. A week ago the State Board of Bank Examiners paid a visit to the bank to examine the books. They upon investigation found a number of discrepancies in the ledgers, which showed that there had been a defalcation. When Maire received this information in the bank president's room, he confessed to President Ferris that he was a de-

on for tweive years, from 1876 to 1888. On Monday Mabee deeded to the bank his home and ome of his friends paid the difference to make up The bank examiners the balance of the shortage. found that Mabee had stolen from the bank during the the oath of office to them. twelve years, \$9,451 37. The Board allowed him to go to his home without being arrested. The bank officials will not prosecute Mabee. Mabee was seen at his home in Tarrytown yesterday by a reporter

"I never intended to wrong the bank, nor did I intend to steal this money. I never looked at it as a criminal transaction, but only as a loan which I intended to pay back. I began taking this money in 1876, and used it in speculation in Wall Street was not successful in my speculation, and as I lost the money, I took more from the bank to try to retrieve what I had lost. been secured against all loss for the money I turned over to the directors ortgage upon it for \$2,000. They gave me credi dance and raised the other \$4,451 37. Amon the bank. He paid to the bank for me \$3,000. have severed my connections with the bank and wil seek other employment. I will still remain in Tarry awn, with my family, and live down this terrible

deal."
When the bank opened yesterday morning there a number of depositors on hand, and it was on rumored through the village that there was a n on the bank. The officials of the bank are not armed, as they say the bank has lost nothing by a peculation.

ODDS AND ENDS OF POLITICS.

INDIANAPOLIS EXPECTS THE PRIZE Indianapolis, Jan. 13 (Special).—There will be some disappointment in Indianapolis if the next Democratic National Convention is not held here. The committee in charge of the movement to have this city chosen reas pretty well settled that the convention wi be held here. A quiet but effective campaign has conducted, and according to the reports sul mitted by the Executive Committee at a meeting of the General Committee to day Indianapolis is far in the lead in the contest. Its central location counts much for it in the minds of National Committeemen who are not in-terested in local convention booms, and its milroud facilities and large hotel and given it an advantage. Further tian that, it has politi cal considerations on its side. Indiana is a State where home pride means something in politics, as demostrated in the last Presidential contest, and it is evidently believed to be wise to show marked favor to it. The holding of the convention in Indianapolis will count for more, the politicians believe, than the nomination of an Indiana man. The voters are accustomed to the latter, but not to the former. S. P. Sheerin, secretary of the National Committee, was present at the meeting to-day, and said that he believed that all the considerations involved would cause Indianness to the chosen as the place for the convention, and certainly the city was in the lead in the costest. The Demorrise state Com-mittee adopted resolutions asking the National Com-mittee to hold the convention here.

DEADLOCK IN THE IOWA LEGISLATURE. Des Moines, Jan. 13.—Another effort was made by the Senate this morning to elect a secretary; but the Democrats again refrained from voting, thus cotinuing the deadlock. The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow, and the Democrats went into caucus Engle, Independent, voted with the Republicans.

ARE THE TAMMANY BRAVES SINCERE. Bradley B. Smalley, the Vermont member of the Na Sonal Democratic Committee, was in this city yester day on his way to the meeting of that body ington. With regard to the place for holding the Democratic National Convention, he was asked if there was a likelihood of the New-England members casting leir votes for New-York, and he teplied: "We don't Know whether the New-Yorkers are really in carnest in asking for the convention. For my own part it fould please me very much to have it held here, and I think that the New-England members would join in I think that the New-England members would past in and do all in their power to aid the advocates of the Empire City. If her own people really mean what they any. Our members are not at all certain that the Tammany men are in carnest. I understand that some of them are talking up san Francisco under cover. A faunt across the continent would be a nice thing for men with plenty of money to spend, and the Wigwam warriors are doubtless well fixed in this respect.

NO VACANCY IN THE PENNSYLVANIA DELE-GATION.
York, Penn., Jan. 13.—"The York Dolly" will print to

morrow morning a letter from Cavin S. Brice, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to Chauncey F. Block, stating that there is at present no vacacy in the entation of Penn-Sivania on the National Den acted as the successor of the late William L. Scott.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR RUSSELL Boston, Jan. 13.-At a meeting of the Executive Councils afternoon Governor Russell appointed John E. Sar ford, of Taunton, to be Relirood Commissioner, in place of George G. Crocker, resigned, and Joseph F. Scott, Deputy Superintendent at the Massachusett- Reformatory, Superintendent, in pice of the late Sol Gardiner Mr. Sanford is a Republican, has been prominent man years ago in State affairs, and is at present a memb

COL. KOPPER HAS NOT RESIGNED

To the Editor of The Tribune Several errors have occurred in the published statements of Colonel Kopper's withdrawal from the 71st Regiment, which, in justice to all, I ask you to

First-Colonel Kopper has not resigned, and has a intention of doing so. His acceptance of a staff office, assistant quartermaster general, vacates the colonelcy of the 71st Regiment, but his rank con tinues, and his service of nearly twenty-nine years is therefore uninterrupted.

Second-Colonel Kopper has never been connected with any hotel, except as owner of a large hotel and a number of cottages at Lake Danmore, Vt., which he rents. The business which at present calls him there is the pushing of a newly projected railway.

Third-He has not had pneumonia, but a slight attack of bronchitls, from which he has entirely recovered.

covered.

Porth—He is, and for many years has been, a resident of the XXIst Assembly District, from which he is a member of the Tammany Hall General Consulttee,

Adjutant 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

New-York, Jan. 13, 1892.

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KEPORTED DECISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATE CAUCUS.

MESSRS, DONALDSON AND DERBY LIKELY TO LOSE THEIR PEATS TO-DAY-THE

" PREVIOUS QUESTION." Albany, Jan. 13 (Special).-It is now nearly certain that at least one, and perhaps two, of the Republican senators against whom the Democrats have begin contests will be hicked out of the Senate to-morrow. Not only have the independent papers and the Repub lican papers throughout the State criticised the Demo cratic members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections for their course in relation to the admissi of testimony showing that the pink-colored ballots which were returned by the Inspectors of Election of saratoga County were not voted, but the Democrat press as well has taken up the case and has talked bers of this committee. The Democratic leaders i the Senate, therefore, are afraid that some of th colleagues will not have the courage to face their friends and constituents if the opposition of the Democratic press is kept up and if they throw out the Re publican Senators without giving them a chance to introduce evidence in their own behalf. On this account Lieutenant Governor Sheehan and Senator Canto insure the throwing out of the four men whose seats

Immediately after the session of the Senate this afternoon, a cancus of the Democratic S held in the Lieutennt-Governor's room, and the guestion of throwing out the Senators to-morrow was di cussed. It was learned on the best of authority that a majority of the Democratic Senators voted in favor of taking that step not inter than to-morrow. The testimony which so far has been taken does not show anything at all detrimental to either senator Derby or Senator Donaldson, the contest against whom have already been taken up. But this does of influence either Sheehan or Cantor in the least. They have promised the men who are contesting the seats now legally and rightly held by the Republican cenators that they shall have the sents. Senator Cantor said to-day that no vote was taken in the cancus; but it is certain that the Democratic Senators mean to do an underhanded act, by the manner in which they discussed the Senate cases in the caucus.

It is expected that at the opening of the Senate to-morrow morning Senator Roesch will be recognized by Lieutenant-Covernor Sheehan, and he will present a report, signed by himself and Senator Endres, ciaring in favor of anseating Senators Donaldson and faulter. He said that his peculations had been going | Derty. He will move the "previous question" the adoption of the report, and it will be adopted by a party vote, before the Republican Senators can even enter a protest. Then the Lieutenant-Governor will call Collins and Hoyt before him and administer A motion to adjourn will follow this, and there will be nothing left for the Republicans to do but to look idly at the conclusion of another outrage.

The Seastors who were admitted to the cancualso talked over the question of introducing into the senate permanently the "previous question." It anown that not all the Democratic Senators are agree as to the policy of doing this, but a majority of the re abalious that this innovation shall be made. I can determined, however, that the rules should not be made permanent until after the Republican Senators whose seats are wanted should have been unleased.

TIME TO "COOK" UP THEIR CASE. PROGRESS OF THE CON-PIRACY TO ROB SENATOR

DONALDSON OF HIS SEAT. Albany, Jan. 13 (Special).-The committee which has in the Donaldson-Hoyt cas seen taking "testimony" in the Donaldson Porat least a show of being fair, cun vote to throw ou ator Donaldson had practically no testimony to The time of the hearing was occupied solely n receiving and marking as exhibits the returns of the counties in the district in which Senator Donaldson was elected. So unsatisfactory even to the Democrati sijourn until next Tuesday night, thus giving an oppor tunity to the Democratic lawyers to prepare their This was the reason given, but it is be lieved to night that, in spite of the promises of Senat Roesen that opportunity would be given to the Repub licans to subjects witnesses who could give evidence in Senator Donaldson's behalf, the Democratic Senator are likely to oust both Donaldson and Senator Derby

was recalled at the hearing, and produced the original returns from Wells, where Isonaldson received eighty three votes, and from Lake Pleasant, where Donaldsor received sixteen votes. In both returns Mr. Donald

son's name was mis-pelled. Judge Lamorenux asked witness to produce the return from Arietta filed by the supervisors with On this Senator Donaldson's name was pelled, and on the similar return from Wells the name was also correct. The ballots attached were smalle than the statutory size. The return from the lat District of Lake Pleasant showed that Hoyt received fifty votes, while the number of votes cast for him was certified to be ninety-nine.

John T. Selmser, County Clerk of Fulton County. came in, and his cross-examination was resumed by

In the 1st District of Oppenheim, where Hoyt re-Judge Lamoreaux. ceived 5e votes, his name was misspelled. The same was the case in the 1st District of Mayfield, where Hoyf got 60 votes, and in Lincoln, where Hoyf got 128; in the Viith Johnstown District, where he got so, and in the Hid District of the Fourth Ward of Gloversville, where he got 111. These returns were

Counsel for contestant put in evidence the returns from the 11d District of the Third Ward of Glovers-ville, and also those of the 111d District of the Fourth Ward of Gloversyille, on which Mr. Hoyt's name was

Ward 66 1.10 we shall be correctly spelled.

R. Simon Blood, County Clerk of Montgomery County, was then called and produced the return from the lid lastrict of Pairtine. A yellow bailet was stached to the return. The total vote for senator attached to the return. The total vote for senator potableson in Montgomery County was 4.951 and for Mr. Hoyt 5.947.

MAKE UP OF THE CITIES COMMITTEES. NOT ONE REPUBLICAN SENATOR OR ASSEMBLY

MAN FROM NEW YORK OR BROOK-LYN APPOINTED.

Albany, Jan. 13 (special) - One striking feature of the committee appointments of Lieutonant-Governor Shechan and Speaker Push, which was little com-mented upon last night, was the theme of a great deal of taik at the Capitel to-day. This was the omission to place any Republicans from New-York or Brookly on either the Senate or Assembly Cities Committees Thus the Republican voters and taxpayers of the greacities at the mouth of the Hudson, of the first city of importance in the United States, and also of the fourth city of importance, will have no one upon the Citie Committees of the Legislature to speak for them upon the great legislative measures which are coming from

those cities. This exclusion of the Republicans of New-York and Brooklyn, representing 170,000 voters and certainly two-thirds of the taupayers, from any voice in the action in legislative committees upon the bills those cities leads one to think that some measure highly immical to their interests is to be pushed through the Legislature, if it can be done. And it must be something of which even Democratic politicians arashamet or they would give the Republicans an oppor tunity to scan the bells which come before the commit tees mentioned. The committees act upon hills in executive session—that is, in secret, Amendments, extremely important ones, to bills are made in private. Few bills are subjected to critical examination after they are once reported by committees. Amendments highly injurious to the interests of the Republican taxpayers Amendments highly

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of New-York and Brooklyn can therefore be made in nittee without any information cottains to them. It is true that Speaker Bush put Mr. Gallagher, of Buffalo, upon the Cities Committee. But what does Mr. Gallagher know about the affairs or the charters of New-York and Brooklyn? There are also two other Republicans, Buck, of Steuben County, and Selleck, of oswego County, but both represent farming commun Oswego Constr, but both represent farming communi-ties. It is obvious that Speaker Bush merely makes a pretence of giving the city Republicans representation when he appoints Selieck and ituck. And, as for the Committee on Cliles of the Senate, why was not Senator Aspinall, of Brooklyn, the only Republican from either New York or Brooklyn, made a member of that committee! Has Mr. Aspinall a too danger-ously inquiring minds. of that committee: ously inquiring mind!

THE RULES OF THE SENATE.

A REPUBLICAN RESOLUTION FOR THOSE OF LAST

Albany, Jan. 13 (Special).-It now seems to be the majority secured by fraud and theft-to give the Re publican minority no quarter. The "gag rule" is to be the least opportunity of debate being allowed. This morning the Democrats in the Senate, under the leader ship of Mr. Cantor, voted to bury in the committee o which Cantor is chairman a resolution which, had it been acted upon, would have placed the Republic minority of this year upon the same footing with the Democratic minority of last year. Under the rules of last year the Democratic Senators succeeded in pr venting any business from being done for more than tw privilege of unlimited debate. But with a majority of and with the presiding officer of the political faith and anxious to make any decision that ould hamper the Republicans, the Democrats still ar unwilling to grant even an opportunity for fair play it It is not altogether because the Democra want to control absolutely all of the legislation of the present session that they still are insisting upon the enforcement of the "gag rule," but they want to be in a position where, on the shoriest possible notice, they may throw out the four Republicans against whom contests have been begun. Without the question" this could not be done before the Republicaenators would say some things and tell some that might have some effect even upon the burdened consciences of Lientenant-Governor Sheehan and Sena

the adoption of the rules to a point where the Dem crats were compelled beldly to show their hands. He did this by introducing a resolution that the rules last year be the rules of this year. The adoption resolution would prevent the enforcement of the previous question," a condition which the Democratdo not wish to have brought about. the resolution was rend Senator Cantor was on hi feet with a motion to refer it to the Committee on Rule He is the chairman of this committee, and he would see to it that the resolution never again would see the light of the Senate Chamber.

Senator Saxton argued against the motion of the Democratic leader, and inquired why the majority was fearful of giving the members of the minority a cham-Sepator Cozgeshall also took the floor charged the Democrats with acting dishonestly as well as unfairly. From the opening of the present session, he said, the country had seen the Democrats objecting to the adoption of rules for the government and used in making the canvass. of the proceedings of the senate. "We witnessed as continued. "Here was the majority refusing minority, in direct antagonism to the course of the majority of last year, a privilege which precedent an rule had established, without giving minority a chance even to protest. Why should w not proceed under the rules of last year ! the minority was protected and its rights preserved.

Senator McCarren, of Erooklyn, who as yet has not getten over his enthusiasm on account of his elevation to the chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, in the softest tones ar with the blandest face argued that there was no mmin-nt danger that the majority would over ride the minority; and, in an ingeniously worded sentence, which might be taken any way one wanted to take it, he pretended to promise that it would not be

Senator Erwin replied that he had heard that soft voice and had seen that proud face before, but they were no guarantee that the Democrats at the first opportunity would not fall back upon the "previous question" to perform some particularly dirty piece of work. "We ask you to give us the same treatment that you have received from us in past years," he said. If we have drawn and quartered you, pay us off to the same manner. Last winter, throughout all of the discussion, the Republican majority never asked to hamper your right to debate. We gave you the very which, through the long deadlock, lasting from April 15 to April 50, allowed you to prevent a single piece of work being done. Under your way of doing ousiness, the Committee on Privileges and Election can rush in here with a report, and it can be acted

can rush in here with a report, and it can be acted upon without our having a chance to be heard."

Senator McCierland, who is making a quiet effort to wrest from Senator Cantor the leadership of the floor, here began a political speech. "Senator Ewin, I see, here began a political speech. "Senator Ewin, I see, here began a political speech. "Senator Ewin, in a sadder."

"Yes; I am sick," interrupted Senator Erwin, in a tone that created so much isoghter that the aspirant for the Democratic leadership was compelled to close his speech then and the e.

Here the Lieutenant-Governor ordered the roll to be called, and the resolution was sent to the Committee on Rules; to be killed by the Democratic majority of it.

"When will the committee neet!" a-ked Senator Erwin.

II.

I will let you know at the proper time," was Sen Cantor's reply, as he winked knowingly at Mr. ---

BILLS INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES. A BIG APPROPRIATION MEASURE IN THE AC-SUMBLY-MR. MAYNARD'S SALARIES.

Albany, Jan. 13 (Special).-Assemblyman Walker ntroduced a bill to-day requiring written instructions to agents who purchase land or houses for others, and depriving agents of commissions unless they obtain these written orders. He also introduced a bill anthorizing medical colleges to obtain boiles for dis-

Mr. Fuller presented a bill appropriating \$25,000 to alter the State dam at Stillwater, on the Black River, so as to send more water into the river; and other bill, giving authority to boards of supervisors to permit of the use of armories for political meeting Riley introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the Hudson River. A bill making the support of armories a State

charge, and not a county charge, as at present, was introduced by Mr. Fuller. This bill should please the authorities of New York and Brooklyn; for those cities not only erect their own armories, but pay the large expense of supporting them.

Mr. O'Cennor, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill worthy of the attention of the taxpayers of that city. It authorizes the Commissioners of Charities and Correc-tion, 'in case of emergency," to make contracts for labor or material, "without calling for competition, a an expense for such purposes not to exceed \$2,000 during any one month.

Mr. Curran Introduced a bill for the purchase by the State of the Myers voting machine.

One big appropriation bill was introduced. It was

resented by Mr. Riley, of Troy, and appropriates 8750,000 for widening and deepening the Champlain Canal. Mr. Filey is the mouthpiece in the Assembly of Edward Murphy, jr., the chaleman of the Democratic Mr. Haloy presented a bill authorizing stock corpora-

ions or railway corporations to make their annual re ports at any time in the month of January, but declarng that no director of any such corporation shall be table for fatture to file such a report.

A bill was introduced by Speaker Bush, appropriating \$25,000 to pay the expenses of the Statutory Revision Commission up to December 31, 1892. Isaac II, May-nard gets two salaries under this bill, one as Deputy Attorney General, and the other as a member of the Statutory Revision Commission. Mr. Maynard must have some reward for his work with the Boards of Supervisors of Dutchess and Columbia counties last fall, when they were considering the election returns nd counting in a Democratic Legislature

From the number of bills that already have been introduced in the Senate, the various committees soon will have as much as they can do to keep pawith the business on hand. There was another batch of bills this morning to delight the committee chairme enator Plunkitt had a bill allowing the Park Commissioners of New-York City to lease to the New York Central and Hadson River Railroad a piece of unused land at Seventy-second-st, and the Riverside' Drive. The land is valueless to the city, and the

Senator Mullin had a measure which will allow surface car companies which run lines between towns to charge five cents more than they are now allowed to charge, the present fare being five cents. The same Senator introduced also a bill in which every lover of homing pigeons will be interested. This neasure makes it a misdemeanor for any one to shoot either homing or Antwerp pigeons. Senator Van Gorder introduced the old Constitutional

mendment authorizing the sale of the Onondaga salt

Schater Parsons sent up a bill which would compete all corporations which unite with existing corporations to pay into the State Treasury 1-8 of 1 per cent on the capital of the company which had not already paid a corporation tax.

The resolution calling upon the commissioners who drew up the present Electrical Execution law to meet and report to the Senate upon the necessity of enforcing secrecy at the executions was passed. This resolution was introduced by Senator Parker, at the opening of the session.

CONTESTS FOR ASSEMBLY SEATS. Albany, Jan. 13.—The Assembly Committee on Privi leges and Elections met in the Assembly parlor to night and took up, first of all, the petition of John A. Berhard for the seat of Richard Curran in the 11d Monroe District. Mr. Bernhard appeared with counsel and said he was ready to proceed with the case Mr. Curran said that the only ground on which the contest was based was that he had been a Park Commissioner at the time of his nomination. The notice appear before the committee had been received only

hours before the present meeting and had had no time to procure his coun-The opinion of Judge Earl, he begged the committee to remember, was to the effect that Park Commissioners in certain cases were not city officers, and he claimed that his position was in this entegory. He admitted that he was a Park Commis doner, but if he was a city officer Bernhard most assuredly was, too. There could be no denial of th

was overwhelming.

Various members of the committee said that there was every desire to be fair, and there was no objection to a postponement for a reasonable length of time. Horace Howe, the Prohibition candidate, who claims the seat, also appeared with counsel, and said that he

an adjournment. It was then decided to take up the case on Tuesday afternoon next at : James A. McKenna appeared in contest for seat of George L. Weeks, of the 11d Queens District.

Mr. Weeks had a number of witnesses he wished called, but his counsel was sick. Therefore he asked an ad-journment, and it was agreed to call his case on weddesday next. No one apprared in the case of Russell against wheeler in the particless contest, and this was also put

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

DEMOCRATS PERSITE IN THEIR FILIBUSTERING TACTICS IN THE HOUSE.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13.—The Legislature met this afternoon. Lleutenant-Governor Merwin, Republican andidate for Governor in the late election, and holdng over as Lieutenant-Governor, came to town and expected to preside over the Senate, which he has one only once this session. Immediately on the abling of the Senate at 2 p. m., an adjournment was orderd, to allow the Conference Committee time o prepare its report. Lieutenant-Governor Merwin did not attempt to preside. For the second time this ession, the minority of the House of Representatives left the hall in a body. When the House was catled to order at 1:30. Mr. Judson, of Stratford, (Republican), moved a new rule giving the Speaker power in the freight agent of the Burington, had been demanded absence of a quorum to declare an adjournment to ny time within two months. Mr. Walker, of the Democratic side of the House, opposed the rule nd moved that when the vote be taken it be by di, when Mr. Walker vehemently protested, declaring that a vote was not in order, that his motion only applied to the manner of taking the votes. When the vote had been ordered, the speaker declared her walker out of order. In the confusion the Hartford member was unable to make himself heard. He raised his hand and at the signal the Democratic vote then proceeded, Mr. Walker, of the Democrats. dning in the House. The vote disclosed the absence of a quorum, 125-whole number voting, 122; yeas, 121; nays, 1. The Speaker then, under a previous rule, declared an adjournment of the House. In the meantime the Republicans are holding a

The Conference Committee on the Phelan resolution was in ression in the morning. Senator Holden, on he part of the Senate, offered to assist the House members In an inquiry into the cause of the rejection of the double ballots. The House members. decided to report against taking any action on Phelan's committee offering to submit evidence of his election to the committee, or to any other committee, and to meet any legal evidence submitted against his election. He objected to making the declaration of his election dependent upon any action on any other candidate. ase separately. John J. Phelon sent a lotter to the

MR. GILMORE DENIES THE CHARGES.

E. G. Gilmore, manager of the Academy of Music and Niblo's Garden, yesterday denied the charges made against him by William L. Gilmore, in his application to the Sur rogate for a special guardian. The young man charge regate for a special quardian. The young man charge that he has not received pioper support from the estate of Mary Gilhert, of which Mr. Gilmore is executor, and Mr. Gilmore in reply declares that the boy has never asked him for any money without getting it, and that he has been abundantly provided for. Mr. Gilmore did not care to talk about the case further than to make these statements.

THE THIRTEENTH CLUB AT DINNER.

The members of the Thirteen Club met last evening at the Columbia, No. 48 East Fourteenth-st., for their tenth annual dianer. There were thirteen members at each table, with thirteen lighted candies. The menu consisted of thirteen courses, and the wine list, in shape of a coftin, had thirteen kinds of wine on one side and the club's cheerful motto, "Moritari, Te Salutamus,"

Coroner Messemer, chief ruler of the club, was expected to read an address, but he was prevented by stekurss from being present. John H. V. Arnold briefly addressed the diners, and was followed by others with imprompts speeches. There were present, of the "original thirteen," Daniel Wolf, William Fowler, George P. Pawell, Edwin Iow, Lehman Israels, Henry A. Heiser

us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACK-ING at such a price that the retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. At present the retail price is 20c. This offer is open until January 1st., 1893. For

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy pack-ages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance in-stead of charging for the contents of the WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PIK-RON

is the name of a paint of which a 25c, bottle is enough to make six scratched and dulled cherry chairs look like newly finished ma-It will do many other remarkable hoganies. It will do many things which no other paint can do.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the methods and results when Syrup of Fig. Both the methods and results when Syrup of Files is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and tevers and errors have itual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prompt in its action, and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the more healthy and agreeable subonly from the more healthy and agreeable stances, its many excellent qualities commend it all; and have made it the most popular reme

nown. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. De not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

HAN PRANCISCO, CAL, LOUISVILLE, KV. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

Clearance Sale. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

Offer their entire stock of Stand. ard and Miscellaneous Books at clearance prices. Their stock is large and choice, and this sale af-

fords a rare opportunity for se-

curing desirable books at extreme-

ly low prices.

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GOULD'S HAND APPARENT.

A SURPRISE FOR THE ADVISORY BOARD.

CHARGES OF RATE-CUTTING AGAINST THE BUR-LINGTON, THE ATCHISON AND THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

When, in May last, Traffic Manager J. S. Leeds, of he Missouri Pacific, was discharged for cutting rates on sugar, Jay Gould stood as a culprit before the Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association. He disclaimed all responsibility for the cuts, and reiterated his professions of loyaltey to the association, witch has been the substantial, if not altogether satisfactory outcome of his own exertions. He prevented a split by promptly consigning Mr. Leeds to the official guillottae. Yesterday the tables were turned. Mr. Gould was the accuser, and three of the ronds that had sat in judgment upon the Missouri Pacific were them-selves arraigned. It may not have been, and probably was not, a case of revenge, although Mr. Leeds had been considered one of Mr. Gould's most valued executive aids. Undoubtedly the Board's action in the Missouri Pacific case was a source of annoyance to Mr. Gould, but the charges made yesterday were probably the outcome of his determination to have the agreement of the association lived up to by all mem

bers alike. The roads against which the charges of rate-cutting were made were the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in one case, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific in another. The charges were brought against the corporations, and not against speci-The roads may not have relished this administration of some of their own medicine. At any rate they took advantage of the clause in the agreement which gives them minery days to prepare their defence. There will therefore be no action in either case until the next meeting of the association, which will be held in

Chicago in April. Apparently it had been the plan of the members to tive of one of the roads implicated. Roswell Miller, the chairman of the Board, n ade of the House made a rush for the doors. The statement: "There were two cases wherein the Commissioners reported to the Board violations of the agreement, namely, one against the Chicago, Bur-lington and Quincy, and one against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific. In both of these cases it appeared that the finding of the Commissioners had not been communicated, with the reasons therefor to the parties against whom it was directed, until the Board Tame together. The mem-bers of the Board representing the companies charged with the violations, while expressing their desire to conform to the final action of the Board in their cases, desired time to prepare their defence, which was granted. The case was different from that of the Missouri Pacific. That road had notice, the record having been printed and distributed. It was prepared

for its defence, and Mr. Leeds was present bef Board and admitted the charge." There was no strife over the situation vesterday. The precedent had been thoroughly established, and wording of the fagreement was plain. Yet that the movement was unexpected and important was indicated by the way the members hovered about the corridors of the hotel after the meeting was over. Jas iould and Russell Sage sat in carnest conversation in the main corridor for an hour and a half. Near then were Sidney Dillon and S. H. H. Clark, while Marvin Bughitt, R. R. Cable, Stuyyesant Fish and a dozen others were grouped in other portions of the hotel. Mr. sage was the first to leave, and he walked calmiy

Sage was the first to leave, and he walked calmly down Fish-ave, toward his home as though such things as dynamic bombs and rainoad wrangles did not exist.

Mr. Gould, when asked about the details of the charges of rate-cutting, said blandly: "What charges! I know nothing of any charges."

No changes were made in the executory force of the association. Boswell Miller succeeds himself as chairman, and the Board of Commissioners, with Aldace P. Walker at its head, was re-elected.

The question of the establishment of joint agencies was not taken up.

A meeting of the Trans-Continental Association, which is a division of the Western Traffic Association, will be held at the Windsor Hotel this morning.

HE WANTED TO BE A REFORMER. Trenton, N. J., Jan. 13.-The police were called

upon to day to arrest a crank who had created much excitement at the State House by his behavior. He first applied for admission to the Executive Chamber. He said his name was "Jack" Stevens, that he was a rheumatic doctor," that the white men of the South were monopolizing the attention of the colored women. and that his business with the Governor was to ask his aid in securing legislation to prevent such a state of affairs. He was not admitted. He then went to the Assembly Chamber, where he talked with one or two of the members on the subject. They were of the opinion that he was crazy, and so informed the doorkeepers, who seized hold of him and put him out. Finding that he was likely to miss his chance, the man began a speech to loud tones, as he was dragged backward through the door. A telephone message was sent to the police station, asking for the services of five or six officers as soon as possible, and with their ald the latrader was arrested. He said that he in-tended to appeal to President Harrison.

CHIEF JUDGE KUGER SLOWLY SINKING. Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 13 -The condition of Chief Judge Ruger this afternoon is such as to cause grave apprehension for his life. In fact, there is little hope

that he will live. He appears to be slowly sinking. A TAX COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNTS SHORT.

The accounts of John Lowe, collector of delinquent taxes Newark, were discovered last night to be short about \$500. Word was sent by a tax official to his home in Prospect-si, for him to go to the City Hall, but he did not appear. Lowe has a small balance in bank which will be attached. He is married and a Democrat. He was appointed last year to succeed John Goble, who had proved a defaulter for over #3,000 and fled from the city.

To California without change of cars via New-York Central. No extra face. Send for itinerary.